NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU ETS.

TERMS seek in advance.
THE MALLY HERALLY seems per copy. We per concern.
THE WESKLY NERALLY seems Substray at 6th seems per copy at 6th seems the European Eddices is per anomal to many period of the Curtisenst each to unded posting.
ALL LETTERRS by suits for Tubers without, or with Advartisements to be post post of the postings will be defined from the money resulting for the concern selection from many markets of the world; if used, will be defending post for many quarter of the world; if used, will be defending post for many quarter of the world; if used, will be defending post for many quarter of the world; if used, will be defending post for many quarter of the world; if used, will be defending post for many quarter of the world; if used, will be defending post for many quarter of the world; if used, will be defending post for many that we would be successful.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CHOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Last Man-CHARLES

BROAD WAY THEATRS, Broadway-Domestic Econo-ev-Cataract of the Ganges. BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Married at Force-Marks and Faces-To Panents and Guandians

HATIONAL THEATRE Chatham street-Afternoon-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Bachelon of Aure-Printer Piece of Business-The Happy Man. AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afterneon-Can. Ton Thumb Duni in the Dark. Evening-Young Windw-10:

BROADWAY MENAGERIE-SIAMESE TWINS AND WILD

ORRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Brond WOOD S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 444 Broad

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 596 Broadway-Buck-BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Broadway. PANORAMA

EHENISH GALLERY, 663 Broadway-Day and Evening. BIGNOR BLITZ-STUVVESANT INSTITUTE, 659 Broad-

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway. - PERBAM'S GIFT EX HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway. - Jones' Payroscope.

BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-843 Broad-

Sew York, Thursday, January 12, 1854.

The News. The reports of yesterday's Congressional proceed mgs are of more than usual interest, and as they re ate mainly to the foreign policy of this country, will of course command a large share of attention, both at home and abroad. The Senate had under consi deration the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, on which Gen. Cass delivered an elaborate and carefully prepared speech, which we give in extenso. The vene rable Senator remarked that in the discussion of this subject which took place last March, his views had been so greatly misunderstood and misrepresented that he owed it to himself to set the matter right besides, recent disclosures had given the whole matter an additional importance that justified its full examination. It will be seen that he maintains that the treaty, as it originally stood, without the codicils, was correct, as the effect would have been to deprive England of her power and influence in Central America; but that the appendages, or notes of explana tion, were complete derogations-in direct violation of the established policy of this government, as expressed in the Monroe doctrine, and such as could not be honorably acceded to by a great and independent nation. None should neglect to carefully peruse this important document. Mr. Clayton has the

The House was engaged most of the day in discussing the Ingraham testimonial resolution, at the close of which the measure was passed, by the overwhelm ing vote of one hundred and seventy-four yeas against only nine nays. This resolution, it will be recollected, says nothing concerning the nationali by or citizenship of Koszta, but merely tenders the thanks of Congress to Captain Duncan M. Ingraham commander of the United States sloop of war St Louis, for his judicious and gallant conduct on the 2d of last July, in extending the protection of the American government to Martin Koszta, by arresting him from forcible and illegal seizure and imprison ment on board the Austrian brig of war Huzzar The resolution provides that the President shall cause a medal, with suitable devices, to be made and presented to Captain I., as a testimonial of the high sense entertained by Congress of his valor promptness and judicious conduct on the occasion alluded to.

We learn from Washington that the rumor respecting the election of Mr. A. G. Brown as United States Senator for Mississippi, is generally discredithe has succeeded to the station. It is also asserted that should Mr. D. go into the Senate, Col. Clemens, of Alabama, will assuredly be placed at the head of the War Department. Mr. Redfield's appointment as Collector of this port was transmitted to the Senate vesterday, and will probably be confirmed in a day or two. All doubt as to the reception of Minister Gadsden's projet of a treaty with Mexico has been removed, even from the minds of those who most inveterately denied it, backward as they may be in acknowledging it. How mortifying and ridien lous must now be the feelings of these lumbering iseacres!

Though no business of actual importance was transacted in either branch of our State Legislature yesterday, the sketches of the proceedings and incldents furnished by our special correspondent and in the regular reports will be tound highly entertaining. We understand that a large number of petitions ar pouring in relative to the liquor question, the railroad laws, various matters connected with this city, concerning the parks, the encroachments on the harbo and the action of the harbor masters, praying that the Chief of Police shall be made an elective officer. Ac., all of which are likely to undergo consideration

Mr. A. B. Diskieson appears to be making himself one of the most conspicuous mem bers of the State Senate. He yesterday occupied much of the time of that body in an endeavor to gain the privilege of replying to s communication from Mr. Glen, in one of the Albans papers, in reply to the charge of Mr. D. that he had been the purchaser, at about one-tenth price, of a large quantity of lands belonging to the school fund. Mr. Dickipson also introduced a bill, which our cor respondent gives in full, proposing to retaliate upon the State of Pennsylvania for the acts of the railroad rioters at Eric. He desires to make it unlawfu for any new railroad track to be laid down in this State within fifty miles of the city of Eric, until the State of Pennsylvania shall authorize an uninter rupted track to be laid down, of the pauge of four feet ten inches, across the county of Erie, so as to connect the Buffalo and State line road with that of Cleveland. During the day the Governor sent in the names of a large number of notaries, loan commissioners, &c. but it is undersood that none of the least political importance will be confirmed.

in the Assembly notices were given of bills to pre vent encroachments on our harbor, to give additional magisterial powers to the Chief of Police, to elect jurers in this city, and to amend the law authorizing a park to be laid out in the Ninetsenth ward, the progress of the action upon all which will be watched with much interest. Among the bill, brought is was one proposing to legalize primary elections. Mr. Daniel W. Clark, whose seat, by the way, is contested by Mr. Patrick Maguire, moved that a select committee of five be appointed to examine and report upon the public parks in this city. Should this proposition pass, Mr Clarke would probably have a life situation as chairman of the c mirtee. Mr. Benedict offered an amendment to the constitution, further providing against bribery and corruption at elections. Were it possible to effect tually carry out the proposed provision, there would te no more work for the various political clubs and eliques who have of late years mostly controlled the results of all sleetlens.

The cise of the rulroad rioters at Erle was again

Court at Pittsburg, yesterday, as will be seen by a telegraphic despatch. The Marshal and his deputy repaired to Eric on Tuesday, for the purpose of er forcing the order of the Court to repair the road and see the injunction obeyed, and also to serve notices of motion that various persons stand committed of contempt of court, in resisting the Deputy Marshal in the performance of his duties.

At a caucus of the members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives favorable to the Maine law, fifteen were disposed to submit the question to the people, and seventeen for unconditional legislation. It is believed that the latter proposition will

be sustained by a large majority. The Senate of Massachusetta yesterday approved the selection of the lower house of Hon. Emery Washburn fer Governor, and Wm. C. Plunket for Lieute

nant Governor. The question testing the eligibility of Rodman M. Price to the Governorship, was under consideration in the New Jersey Senate yesterday. The main charge against Mr. P. is that he has been a non resident of the State for seven years.

Governor Ligon, of Maryland, was inaugurated and delivered his message yesterday. The chief points of his address are recapitulated under the

The whig candidates for Mayor in Pittsburg and in Allegheny City have been elected—the former by a majority of one thousand, the largest vote ever given to a whig in that place.

Coroner Gamble yesterday commenced the investigation in the case of the assassination of Dr. Lute ner. The evidence of two witnesses shows a remark able state of facts, and in a measure implicates the wife of Hays in the homicide. A report of the case will be found in to-day's paper.

Up to the hour of placing this sheet on the press the steamship Baltic had not arrived. She has now been out from Liverpool nearly fifteen days, provided she sailed on the regular day. The Cambria is also bekind time in reaching Halifax, from Havre, via Southampton, for this port.

Central American Affairs-the True Policy

of our Government. Last spring we had a very learned discussion in the United States Senate upon the affairs of Central America. On that occasion the country was largely illuminated, and the sorious attention of the British government was drawn to the explanations of Clayton, the researches of Douglas, the views of Cass, and the beautiful diplomatic reasoning of Everett. fresh from the State Department. But at the end of this learned and comprehensive debate the exact condition of our relations with the Central American States remained as much a puzzle to the public as before the debate commenced. We rejoice, therefore, that the Senate have resolved upon another trial, still further to enlighten the country upon this great subject. With the opening argument of General Cass, with the more extended explanations of Mr. Clayton, and with the more elaborate range of the general discussion, this time, we expect such a flood of light to be thrown upon our Central American diplomacy as will render the entire business perfectly legible and intelligible to the whole civilized world.

But with all this, we are quite certain that this web of inexplicable embarrassments will remain at the end of this debate as full of entanglements as ever, for the simple reason that nothing has been done to cut us loose from Mr. Clayton's unfortunate entangle ment with the "protectorate" of England True, Major Borland, an ultra advocate of the Monroe doctrine and "manifest destiny," with a general roving commission, as our ambassador to all the Central American States, is there: but it appears that so far from having done anything to relieve us of our "entangling alliances" with John Bull, he has permitted the intrigues of British agents to widen the rupture, among the States of the late federa tion into the most horrible scenes of savage

warfare. This is a state of things which, in the name o humanity, calls loudly for our active interposition, in such measures of neighborly policy as will restore harmony and union among the members of the late Central American republic, while in the larger view of our political and commercial estiny the call is equally imperative for such action as will put an end to the pretensions and intrigues of England in that quarter of our continent, and establish those relations of amity between us and all the States of Central America so important to our free navigation of the seas on both sides of our overland communica tions between them.

Passing briefly over the history of Central America for the last thirty years, we shall see the straits to which the culpable negligence of our government, in reference to the active inintrigues of England, brought us, down to 1850; but we shall also discover that all previous negligence was "masterly inactivity" compared with the blundering concessions to England in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. In 1821 the six States of Central America-Guatemala Queseltenango, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicar agna, and Costa Rica-became independent, and were incorporated with Mexico; but on the fall of Iturbide in 1823, they were formed into an independent republic. Barundia was the first President, and was twice re-elected; but soon the emissaries of England scattered the seeds of dissension among the States. Civil wars followed, and the confederation was finally broken up in 1839. Since that day, Chatfield on the Pacific side, and a certain James Green at San Juan on the Atlantic side, and their agents aided by English ships of war, when called for, have kept the whole country in a state of ment and discord, the result of which has been that by intimidation, protection, or mediation according to circumstances, England at this day holds the balance of power in all the States of the late federation, excepting only, perhaps Nicaragua. All this is the result of the criminal negligence and diplomatic blundering of our government, in overlooking the importance of maintaining the legitimate indepen dence of the individual Central American

With the acquisition of California, however our relations with the said States assumed the high importance which a highway to our new territories on the Pacific instantly suggested. Mr. Hise, of Kentucky, was accordingly sent down in this view, to look after our long neglected interests in that quarter. He made a treaty with Nicaragna: but Mr. Clayton, the Premier of President Taylor, thought proper to smother it, and it was suppressed. Mr. Souier was sent to supersede Mr. Hise, and Squier concluded a good treaty, which was admirably adapted to break up the intrigues and schemes of Chatfield and company, and to open the way for the reclamation of the independence of the other States of the isthmus, a well as Nicaragua. But the British government took the alarm, and Sir Heary Bulwer came to the rescue. He found the Cabinet of Gen Taylor, as he declared it to be in a confider tial letter to Chatfield, "a weak government, and proved it so in the sequel. He negotiated

wer-Clayton treaty. It was ratified by the Senate, under the delusive interpretation that it put an end to the colonizing projects of England in Central America. But there was un happily a private protocol, or codicil, between the high contracting parties, conceding to Eagland certain colonial rights in Honduras; and hence her Majesty's new colonies of the Bay Islands and Honduras.

Furthermore, the treaty in regard to the Mosquito coast has proved a nullity. The Mosquito King is still the protegé of Victoria. Nor is this all. The very act of entering into negotiations with England concerning the canal through Nicaragua, an independent State, was a radical blunder, and the worst concession that could have been made. It was a direct abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, and the legalizing the otherwise illegal pretensions and usurpations of England. General Cass and others, in justification of their votes for the treaty. may plead their ignorance of the private codicil; but that does not absolve them from the radical mistake of ratifying a coalition with England. in palpable contravention of the Monroe doctrine and "manifest destiny."

But, looking to practical results, what is our true policy? The Bulwer-Clayton treaty is a dead letter-let it be formally set aside, and let the required notice to that effect be given to England. Next, let the Squier treaty, or some other more comprehensive compact with the independent States of Central America, be adopted. We understand that a special ambassador may shortly be expected at Washing ton from Honduras, with instructions to enter into a treaty of commerce and friendship with the United States, as a means of protection against all further encroachments of England upon the soil and sovereignty of that State Let our government respond to this appeal and following up the example with all the other States of the Isthmus, aid them in restoring the late confederation upon a firm basis of union and mutual protection. Let this be done, and let our country stand fast to the Monroe doctrine against foreign intervention, and our true policy will substantially be carried out. Otherwise the insidious advances of England will continue until we can only arrest her absorption of the whole country, from Mexico to New Granada, at the cannon's mouth, or at the point of the bay-

Our policy, then, with the States of Central America, is, first-to reclaim their independence, one and all; secondly, to secure their union upon a satisfactory federal constitution; and lastly, to guarantee the new republic the benefit of the Monroe doctrine against all for eign attempts upon their union or their individual sovereignty.' When the Senate, to the extent of its wisdom, shall have enlightened the country upon the whole subject, we hope that something will follow in the way of practical business. There is no longer an excuse for delay, when there is an armistice upon the spoils

OUR NEW CITY LEGISLATURE-QUEER STATE OF AFFAIRS .- So much has been hoped for by the public from our new charter and our new city legislature, who have been sugared over with "reform," that a feeling little less than dismay has been created by the ludicrous termination of all these hopes, even before our new legislators have got fairly settled in their seats. Something like a plain statement of city sffairs, therefore, would seem to be necessary, and we have, consequently, taken some pains to inform ourselves of the facts.

It seems that the late "reform" movement had a very peculiar origin, and was a sort of hybrid, begotten by old fogyism upon the body of rampant Young America, an alliance of which it might safely have been predicted that it must not and it cannot come to good." A parcel of our most respectable population, headed by Peter Cooper, James W. Gerard, and others of that ilk, no doubt with very honest intentions, constituted themselves a sort of "Reform" General Committee, and received the briquet of the "City Supervisors frequent meetings at the Metropolitan, and promising to themselves to purge the city government from all sorts of corruption. Meanwhile, the popularity part of the business was carried on at Metropolitan Hall, and other places, where some pure and untainted patriots, just liberated from the penitentiary, stirred up the public enthusiasm in the regular "reform" 700

The result of the election was the return of a certain number of "reformers." some pure whig, some soft shell democrats, and others, regular adamantines, to the Board of Aldermen and the Council. The first grand scramble was, of course, for the offices. The reformers having received their instructions from the permanent board of "City Supervisors," sitting at the Metropolitan Hotel, (where the Maine Liquor law is not yet in force.) settled upon Mr. Turnure, former harbor master, as their candidate for the President of the Board. The pure whigs brought forward Mr. Nathan C. Ely, a distiller of pure whig spirits in the Seventeenth ward: and the democrats, who, between hard and soft shell, reform, and other devilments, had got completely cut up, united upon Ely, in preference to being sold out, body and breeches, to the "reformers." Thus Ely, an anti-reform whig, and his two friends, ex-Sheriff Drake and Wakeman, had everything their own way, and gave the stamp of old-fashioned anti-reform whiggery to the entire action and appointmentof the Board of Aldermon. So perished "re form" in the upper branch of our city legislature.

The Board of Councilmen-a body created by the new charter, as an antidote to the loca ward legislation of the old boards of Aldermen and Assistants-occupy a new and en tirely anomalous position in our city affairs The ostensible reason for the creation of this body was, that it should act as a check upon the corruption and venality of the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Assistants, coming from the same wards, elected by the same men. and generally having the same axes to grind, were considered rather as fellow bandits with the aldermen, and experience showed them quite as purchasable. As a means of counteracting this fellowship in official iniquity, the Board of Councilmen was created-composed of sixty members, elected from sixty districts, into which the whole city was divided, irrespective of ward limits and previous political boundaries.

The political constitution of the Board of Councilmen is a pretty equal distribution of its members among admantines, softs, whigs, and reformers. On the meeting of the Board It was ascertained that the reformers had united upon Edwin J. Brown, as their candidate for President of the Board. The soft shells were pushing Mr. Kennedy, with all their art and industry, and the adamantines ander investigation in the United States Circui | the Clayton-Bulwer treaty-or rather the Bul | saw that their only chance was to unite with | tience.

the reformers upon Mr. Brown, and thus defeat Kennedy. The consequence was, that here, as in the Board of Aldermen, a whig was elected by the votes of the adamantine democrats. Mr. Brown is a whig merchant, of Cedar street, residing in regular "merchant prince" style, in the aristocratic precincts of the Fifteenth ward. He professes "reform" as a sort of protegé of the Metropolitan Hall board of "city supervisors," which we have already described as being composed of a parcel of the most conservative, aristocratic, and inveterate old fogies that our city can produce. After the election of Mr. Brown, the "supervisors" invited the reform members of the council to meet them, and receive their instructions as to what was to be done. Upon attempting, however, to carry out these instructions, the adamantines grew restive and obstinate, and the reformers found that they really had no power whatever. The "reform" failure is, therefore, as signal in the Board of Councilmen as in the Aldermen; and if what has already transpired is to be taken as evidence of what yet remains, our present city legislature will be but a prolongation of that which has gone before, with the sole difference that-like poor Reynard's new swarm of flies-they are more hungry, more feroclous, and more eager for blood (videlicit gold) than their predecessors. There are numerous plans, schemes and operations already on foot, the clues to which lead directly to our inkstand, and as we develope and expose them in succession, the community will be astounded at its own gullibility, as well as at the audacity of its voracious plunderers.

THE GREAT M. SOULE .-- Of all the foreign envoys we ever had, our present Minister to Spain is certainly the most illustrious and the most notable. Before he left this country he made a tremendous stir with some speeches which would have laid any other man open to a charge of lunacy. Arrived at Paris, he throws that excitable city into a tremendous flurry about his coat, and the dress of M. Soulé. Add to this the sensation produced by his style of conversation, in which he was fond of asserting that he went to Spain with ever so many millions in one hand, and war in the other, and it will be seen that his stay in that city must have been about as startling a time as that of the ancient Gargantua. He has no sooner reached Madrid than he contrives to get into a couple of duels-one of them with no less a personage than the Duke d'Alba-and again produces a world-wide sensation. A letter then appears, narrating the affair with such accuracy and circumstantiality that one is almost inclined to think M. Gaillardet must have been in Neville Soule's pocket during the transac tion. What shall we have next? A love affair between the two Soulés and the two Queens? Will young Neville Soulé run away with the bride of some grandee of Spain? Or, what will it be? Something must be done seen, or the excitement will die out.

BANK CREDITS AND BANK MOVEMENTS .- WO perceive that preparations are making by agents of the banks and speculators to apply o the Legislature of the State for the extention of the system which has gradually been enlarging, widening and weakening the banking affairs and emissions of this State.

During the past year sixty-eight banks have been organized under the general law of the Legislature, and these banks came into direct competition with the other banks organized under the same general law. Banking is very much overdone, and many of the banks are actually losing money, instead of making it. They stimulate all sorts of social luxury and reckless expenditure, and they naturally suffer from the failure among merchants, and the defalcation of officers and clerks. It is calculated that the aggregate loss of the banks of this State during the past year, will reach several millions of dollars ; but the accurate facts are

concealed, and never made known to the public. The present application is for a law to allow s to use city and county stocks as the basis of their operations. This principle already prevails in some of the Western States. There is but little hope that practical good sense, business experience, or public virtue, can prevent our Legislature, or any other Legislature. from allowing these gradual measures to widen and extend the system to its farthest boundthe result which will be, one of these days, its utter ruin and desolation. The crisis of 1837 is nearly forgotten.

OUR DIFFICULTIES WITH THE GAS COMPANY .-In common with others in this part of the city, we have lately been seriously troubled in regard to light, and we published a paragraph to that effect two days since. To show that we are not alone, we have only to say that the gas at Tammany Hall, on Monday night, was altogether insufficient to give a proper degree of light, and that during the ceremonies of the Sachems the lights in the ball room were almost entirely extinguished. Several saloons in the lower part of Broadway have been obliged to burn candles, and complaints against the company are universal. We have had as an answer to our paragraph, the assurance that the company will make some arrangement to remedy the difficulty. One communication alleges that most of the gas mains in the lower part of the city "are much too small to afford supply of coal gas, they having been laid many years since, to supply about ne-eighth of the present demand, with oil gas. The mains for oil gas do not require to be more than one-half the size of those for coal gas." It follows that at this time of the year, when there is an extra demand, they will each get a small quantity of gas, and the light will be limited to a corresponding degree. We presume that the company will take measures to remedy this difficulty.

AT THE CONFESSIONAL. - Somebody writes to as a tart communication relative to the Perham gift business, and attempts to prove that by advertising it we were aiding and abetting in the illegal act, and that we are equally criminal. We believe it is so; but would ask how it was about the Art Union. We advertised that institution, and acted precisely as we have with Perham in knocking it upon the head. When we find that we have, unwittingly, assisted in the violation of law, we are willing to do penance, and to assist in bringing about

THAT PROJECTED TREATY .- Our Wall street cotemporaries are still floundering in the mud on the subject of the Mexican treaty. Day after day they publish letters on the matter, each of which contradicts itself, its predecessors, and the Herald. A large reward might be safely offered for a plain explanation of the letters in Wednesday's Journal of Commerce. In course of time, we trust they will hit upon the truth; meanwhile, their subscribers must have paObituary.

Thomas H. Perkins, formerly a Colonel in the Mass a chusetts Volunteer Militia, died at his residence, Brook line, in that State, on the 10th instant, aged eighty-nine years. He was born Dec. 15, 1764. Mr. Perkins one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Souton. He was the senier partner of the house of Thomas II Per kins & Co, of Boston. They owned the largest granite quarry in Quincy, and built the Quincy railway, (the first in the United States-finished in 1827,) for the pur pose of conveying granite from the quarry to vessels in the Neponset river. This house furnished the stone for the Bunker Hill Monument. Mr. Perkins was, perhaps the only surviving citizen of Boston who witnesses the massacre in King street, on the 5th of March 1770. He saw the dead body of one of the victims, years afterwards to said the remembrance was a ear as if the event had happened only the day before In the war of 1812 Mr. Perkins was one of the leaders of the federal party, and with Sullivan and Otis was a Com missioner from the State Lagislature to the general gov ernmest, to request that a portion of the taxes collecte in the State might be paid into the State treasury, for the jurpose of the defence of the State, and that all moneys so experded should be reimbursed to the State treasury. Peace was soon after declared, and the matter was not pressed. The history of the federal as and the Hartford Convention is well known. Mr. Perkins was identified with all these measures. The father of Mr Perkins was an inn helder in King street, Boston, and in 1767 was licensed to sell wine only.

Thomas H. Perkins was one of Bostsn's most value

citizens. Personally, he was most popular; he was of fine appearance, strict honor, and with a "heart as open as the day to melting charity." His was real bezerolence the Blind Asylum, and, by way of example, he gave his nils of the institution. He never rested from his labor When the interests of the institution required that it should have a building in a more airy and rus urban location, he secured for it the splendid location on Dorchester Heights, which it now occupies. He then resid ed in Temple place, and when the frigate Constitution was condemned, he secured enough of her oak for the door of his house. He opposed the war of 1812 from political bias, but no man could be more proud of the victories won by the American troops. He was married early in life, and one of his daughters is the wife of Hon. T. G. Cary. For several years past he resided at his country house, but his active spirit would not be tamed, even is his old age. When over eighty years of age he made the tour of Europe, and returned in fine health and spirits In March last he journeyed to Washington to see the in auguration of President Pierce, and though eighty and eight years had passed over his head, he seemed younger than many who had not attained two score.

Loved by all who knew him, respected and admired by the community, the loss of Thamas H. Perkins must be The telegraphic despatch announcing the death of Mr he died, but we presume it was gout, to which complaint he has la'ely been a victim.

We have alluced above to the commencement of the

revolution in connection with Colonel Perkins. The following anecdote shows that the military spirit extended

to all ranks of the community.

Colonel Perkins once lived in State street, near Broad street. About the commencement of the revolutionary war, when the British troops occupied Boston, there wa a military company of boys organized in the town, of which James Perkins was captain, and Thomas H. was one of the privates. The late Dr. Es hraim Eliot was also a member of it. Among a variety of memoranda left by Ir. Eliot, and now in the possession of his descendants, is one relative to this juvenile train band. He says:--"So particular were the British in preventing any kind of mi litary parade on the Common but their own, that admis parade there. The writer was a member of the company This hill was in possession of the Royal Welch Funiteers, and we were obliged to content ourselves with walking about town. We, however, did parade in State street between the Bunch of Grapes tavern, corner of Kilby street, and the British Coffee House, opposite. Both were filled with British officers, and the street with soldiers, who were much amused with the examiness with which we went through the manual exercise, and performed our

tention. Notice was taken of our parade in the news-papers. James Perkins commanded—now one of the use of James & Thomas H. Perkins. Our officers were officers. We had an elegant standard, and were allowed two drums and two fifes, with the musicians and their dress, of the Boston regiment. Col. Hancock gave to the company a complete stand of arms, made of wood, and painted so as to resemble muskets as much as possible It ocutioned two years. The first year James Perkins was Captain, Nathaniel Maraten lieutenant, Thomall ensign; the second, James Perkins captain, Joseph Malius lieutenant, William Milier enrign. We turned drill.

Colonel Perkins was intimately connected with the principal families in New England. One of his sisters was the mother of John P. Cushing, the well known milionaire: another sister married the calchested Dr. Ab. bot, of Phillips Academy at Exeter, the instructor of Cass, and Webster, and Everett, and a host of other emi-nent men. A third sister was the mother of R. R. Forbes who commanded the Jamestown on her mission of be nevelence to Ireland.

Colonel Perkins commenced his commerciallife in part nership with his elder brother, James, who was a resi broke out in that island, and was then compelled to fle for his life. They afterward embarked in the North West Coast, Canton and Calcutta trade, in which they acquired great wealth. James Perkins died about twenty five years ago, and Colonel Perkins retired from active ousiness a few years afterward.

Previous to the embarkation of the eccentric Thomas H. Smith, of New York, in the Canton trade, the merchants of that city derived their supplies of tea chiefly from the Perkinses and other importers at the eastward. Colonel Perkins was then in the habit of making frequent visits to New York, and for his accommodation he had an office in the lower section of the city, where he transacted business with our merchants. Smith, who was then in the wholesale grozery line, wishing to purchase some tess of Colonel Perkins, called upon that gentleman at his hotel, and was treated rather cavallery-Perkins giving him to understand that that was not a proper place for business transactions, and that he had an office down town where such matters were attended to. Smith, who was of an irritable temperament was greatly incensed by this rebuke, and swore that he would embark in the Capton trade himself, and renier New York independent of Boston. He kept his word, and in a few years became one of the most celebrated Canton mer charts in America.

Colonel Forkins has visited Europe several times, and,

while in Paris, more than fifty years ago, participated with another worthy Bostonian, Joseph Russell, in liber ating from the conscription, in which he had been en rolled, George Washington, the ellest son of the Marquis de la Fayette. No American occupying a private sta tion, has probably ever been treated with such marked attention by the highest nobility and gentry of Great Britain as Colonel Perkins has been

A HIT-A PALPABLE HIT .- We owe the Tribune one for the following hit at his cotemporary of the same faith-the Times :-

A writer in the Daily Times laments the growing increase of cases of paralysis, arising out of excessive mental exertion, and fervently prays he may be delivered from so fearful a malady. Judging from his article, we think the author is in no danger.

Marine Affairs.

DEPARTURE OF THE AFRICA. -The R. M. Steamship Africa. Capt. Harrison, left yesterday for Liverpool, with ninety eight passengers.

City Politics.

Annexed is the result of the election at Tammany Hall, last evening, for General Committee:—
L renzo B. Shephard, Eighteenth ward, Chairman.
Chas. B. Haswell, Twenty first ward, and Miles B. Andrews. Thirteenth ward Secretaries.
Elijab F. Pardy, Tenth ward, Treasurer.
Charles Mills, Sergeant at Arms.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RATHORD—The Batavia Democrat says that the accident which happened on the 29th ult. will prove more serious to some of the injured persons than was at first hopes to some twenty in all were seriously burt, two or more of whom cannot survive. Mrs. Payne, the lady who had five ribs breken and was otherwise injured, has since died, the was married in Buffulo on the day of the accident, and had started on her wedding tour, which has thus led to her grave.

The Steamship San Francisco.

THE RETURN OF THE REVENUE CUTTER WASHIN The revenue outter Washington, Commander 1 ship San Francisco She left this port on Thursda tude and longitude where the steamer was last see was unfortunate; but it is questionable, should sh found the wresk, whether she could have render ssistance to the passengers on account of her six In addition to the vessels already noticed dev searching for the San Francisco, the Collector port of New London has been ordered to despat revenue autier on that station to join in the work would sail as soon as possible. The steamship Union, Capt. Adams, was spoken

o'clock yesterday morning on the bar, on her w in quest of the San Francisco.

THEATRES AND EXHURTIONS.—The great press of upon our columns this morning, compels us to or usual theatrical notices. Under the usual head claims of each establishment is set forth. There s p'eces at Borton's and Wallack's; the "Cataract Sarges" at the Broadway; and a well arranged the Bowery. The render will undoubfealy select

City Intelligence.

During the last few days, considerable at ment has been manifested among the Custom He tacket respecting extensive larcenies perpetrate Custom House within the last few weeks. Canta and shawls have been extracted from package to amount, and the space filled up to their origin. EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES IN THE CUSTOM HO Suspicion has been directed towards certain persployed in the department, but up to last evening ot learne of any arrest having been made, not withing some of the skilful government agents are bugged in the search

gaged in the search

MENTING OF DIE SYMPATHIZERS WITH THE LESSEE
LATALIZE HOUSE — A general meeting of the fri
Wright, Lanier & Co., lesses of the late Lafarge
will be heid to night, at Metropolitan Hotel,
granted by the Mesrs. Leland for the purpose
sympathy has been excited by the heavy misfer
these lesses, who had the accumulation of year
away by the late cordispration, and no doubt
number of friends will be on hand to night,
evince their sympathy, not merely by soundinmaterial for the sufferers.

The Mariner Scourts — The annual meeting of

and empty resolutions, but by something substantate isl for the sufferers.

The Marker Scourty.—The annual meeting of rine society was held at the United States Hotel day evening, when the following officers of the were elected for the ensuing year:—W. C. H. 3 President John M. Ferner, first Vice President, Harry Rusreitary; Jan es Cope land Treasurer, and Daniel Lotrer, and Counselor. During the evening, a plenpitcher was presented to Capt. Henry Russell, the ry, as a token of the esteem in which he was held society, of which he has been an officer for the lyears. The treasurer's report shows that the rathes society during the past year have been ton the society during the past year have been ton the society during the past year have been ton the society during the past year have been \$4.00 he pasticular the resoury, of the last year's income 50. This society has exerted a great deal of goothe destitute, and is worthy of the best supp. Philanthropists.

Ruggess Insurura.—A meeting of the stockhe

philanthropists.

RUGERS INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the stockle he Ruger Institute was held on Monday aven: Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., John Gray, J. W. C. L. Ephraim D. Brown, and James Horn were elected for the ensuing year. During the past year the of the lostitute has been \$28 366 59, and during time the entire expenses have been \$21,129 50, 1 the treasury a balance of \$2,287 99. The institute are an unusually large number of pupils rethere are an unusually large number of pupils rethere are an unusually large number of pupils. there are an unusually large number of pupils re
THE PRINTIES BANQUE.—A DUBLICES meeting
connected with the typographical profession was
evening at the Printer's Library. No. 3 Chambe
for the surpose of completing their arrangemen
labrate the anniversary of Frankin's birthday on
inst by a grand ball and dinner. The committe
rargements reported that all the necessary pre
had been made, and as a proof of their labors;
a handbill sonounces; the celebration, that t
would come off at the Assembly Rooms on Tues
and giving full particulars relative to the festive
FIRE—Co Tuesday morning, about 10 c'elock.

First - On Tuesday morning, about 10 clock, discovered issuing from the third story of the No. 9 Heret steet, coappied by a German famil was soon extinguisted, with trilling damage. was soon extinguished, with trining unitage.

ACCHENT.—On Monday afternoon a main name.

Murphy slipped on the corner of Barrow a streets, and broke his leg by the fall. He was as Heepital. It is difficult, in the present state of walks, to walk without meeting with a like accid Main, to wait without meeting with a like acout Dravit From Invites.—Coroner Hilt in jeste; an inquest at the New York Hospital upon the Peter Bady, a native of ireland, twenty-six year who died from fraoures of both his legs, recoiv 6th uit, by the falling upon him of a bank which he was excavating near Carbondale, Poun The jury rendered a verdiet of accidental ceath.

Brware.—Mr. Pease, the superintendent of Points House of Industry, has issued a card of the benevelent sgainst contributing their aid to tution through the medium of individuals not p known to them as worthy of confidence.

Enown to them as worthy (I conndense. Capture of Shopintras.—Two Germans, named Mayer and Henry Moner, were yesterday arreitwo cases of ladies' gaiters in their possession they had at lea from the store of Wells & Christ. Coulandt afrest. They were looked up for trial. Ann Wheelan and Nora Murphy were arrelocked up, charged with shoplifting at the store Baynard, No. 74 West Broadway.

HALL Douglays Over 4 Nover Contain Store

HALL DOORS LETT OFFEN AT NORT.—Captain Stev the Sixteenth district, says the greatest negli manifested by a large number of the citizens of trict, by leaving their coors, &c., unfastened, and instances wide open during the night. The or constantly reporting them, but still they allow remain insecure. An inducement is thus otherway who go prowing about during the night is to be wendered that they do not more frake advantage of the neglect of the occupants, a der dwellings. We trust "a word to the wise wil cient" is this case.

take advantage of the neglect of the one spants, it der dwellings. We trust "is word to the wise will clent" in this case.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest of Unicensed Liquor Dealers.—About these individuals were arrested yesterday in the ward on beach warrants, issued by Judge Beebe ken before the Court of Sessions for disposal, batch will be brought in to-day.

Discovery of Forganies.—It was yesterday discove a number of forganies had been committed in to J. S. Sullivan, fancy goods dealer, of 14 John and suspicion rests upon a young man named Emerity a clerk in his employ. It was ascertained had gone to Phindelphia, and a telegraphic despisent there to cause his arrest, which was effected will shortly be brought to this city. Forged c the amount of \$1,000, on various of the city barings already been detected and returned to Mr. Sulliv Charge of False Pretances.—Casper J. Stainheim grocers and liquor dealer at No. 6 North William was yesterday arrested by officer Breseny, of the police court, charged with having, in Sept. fraudulent pretences, obtained on credit liquovalue of \$250 from Mr. Joseph Nathan. It is alle the accused represented that he was worth goods then in his store, and out of debt; but the lowest-early in debt at the time, and soom aftering the liquors from Mr. Nathan, made an assign the been fit of other orecitors. He was held by Osborn for examination.

Assuniting a Police Officer.—On Saturday event Understeller, of the Eighth ward, was called to young man, named James Collyer, at the house shoot her. The officer arrested Colyer, and a conducting him to the station house he drew a stand attempted to struck the efficer. Justice Stamitted him to prison for trial

Marrest of Burglare.—Ten men, calling themselve Healy and Jacob Wilson, alias Burk, were arresturday night by officer agrined Bugart, who a themfto prison for trial.

Arrest of Suppicious Character.—The police of the ward on Saturday arrested three men, F. Killing, J. Lynch and James Golley, on sunhaving in their possession, stolen prop

Commission De Lunatico Inquires On Tuesday afternoon a commission was panelled at the City Hall, for the purpose of a tot the circum stance preceding and connected alleged insenty of the Hourable Edward Curitine s, member of Coogress, and formerly Collect port of New York. Messus Fowler, Hilton and wers duly swom of the commission of inquiry, ceded to hear the evidence teacher, which we filed that for some weeks past Mr. Curits he sympt mo finantity, by imagining and proclaimed to be a perfect millionsire, possessed of usealth, which he said he was daily given the said the was daily given the said the was daily given the said an intestion of giving \$50,000 for one \$100,000 for another; he also signified a great purchase a large number of horses and wrote theman at Troy to buy several for him—to be of expense, so that they were fast horses. On N day he exhibited symptoms of derangement and pravious to going there he insisted upon his linen jacket, although the weather was on the line his did not be also to the cling him, he known of the standard of the labe and the top of the power of the standard of the labe to the ceding him, he known of the standard of the labe to the ceding him, he known of the standard of the labe to the contribution of the power of the worst kind he was and a man to sell him his horse and carriage, where the worst him his horse and carriage, where the worst him his horse and carriage, where the worst him of difficulties, it was a second the worst kind of difficulties, it was a second to the spine, and usual effects flowing the consoling him of the worst kind of difficulties, it was a second to the spine, and usual effects flowing the consoling him the dome of the worst kind of difficulties, it was a second to the spine, and usual effects flowing the consoling him the worst kind of difficulties, it was a second to the spine, and usual effects flowing the consoling him the content of the worst kind of difficulties, it was a second to the spine and usual effects flowing the consoling the cons Commission De Lunatico Inquire rangement, it was said, had been caused se of the spine, and usual effects flowing it one of the worst kind of difficulties, it was shoth to mind and continuance of life. His had been usually mild and amiable, but he effecting of violence within the last few day alleged that he possessed an estate worth some